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1 Color Key (All changes from the Proposed Regulations to Final Regulations are 2 Highlighted in Grey): 3 Grey - Items amended based on EPA 12-21-07 comments and comments received during 60-4 day comment period, items amended based on EPA 04-21-08 comments, and items amended 5 based on Attorney General and final staff technical review. 6 7 4VAC50-60-10. Definitions. 8 The following words and terms used in this chapter have the following meanings unless the 9 context clearly indicates otherwise. 10 "Adequate channel" means a channel that will convey the designated frequency storm event 11 without overtopping the channel bank nor causing erosive damage to the channel bed or banks. 12 "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection 13 Agency or an authorized representative. 14 "Applicable standards and limitations" means all state, interstate, and federal standards and 15 limitations to which a discharge or a related activity is subject under the Clean Water Act (CWA) 16 (33 USC §1251 et seq.) and the Act, including effluent limitations, water quality standards, 17 standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, 18 and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal under §§301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 19 403 and 405 of CWA. 20 "Approval authority" means the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board or their 21 designee. 22 "Approved program" or "approved state" means a state or interstate program that has been 23 approved or authorized by EPA under 40 CFR Part 123 (2000). "Aquatic bench" means a 10- to 15-foot wide bench around the inside perimeter of a 24

permanent pool that ranges in depth from zero to 12 inches. Vegetated with emergent plants,

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the bench augments pollutant removal, provides habitats, conceals trash and water level fluctuations, and enhances safety.

"Average land cover condition" means a measure of the average amount of impervious surfaces within a watershed, assumed to be 16%. Note that a locality may opt to calculate actual watershed-specific values for the average land cover condition based upon 4VAC50-60-110.

"Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

"Average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

"Best management practice (BMP)" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, including both a structural or nonstructural practice, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of surface waters and groundwater systems from the impacts of land-disturbing activities. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

"Bioretention basin" means a water quality BMP engineered to filter the water quality volume through an engineered planting bed, consisting of a vegetated surface layer (vegetation, mulch, ground cover), planting soil, and sand bed, and into the in-situ material.

"Bioretention filter" means a bioretention basin with the addition of a sand filter collector pipe system beneath the planting bed.

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49 "Board" means the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board. **50** "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment 51 facility. 52 "Channel" means a natural or manmade waterway. 53 "Constructed wetlands" means areas intentionally designed and created to emulate the 54 water quality improvement function of wetlands for the primary purpose of removing pollutants 55 from stormwater. 56 "Construction activity" means any clearing, grading or excavation associated with large 57 construction activity or associated with small construction activity. 58 "Contiguous zone" means the entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 59 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (37 FR 11906). "Continuous discharge" means a discharge which occurs without interruption throughout the 60 61 operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process 62 changes, or other similar activities. 63 "Control measure" means any best management practice or other method used to prevent 64 or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. 65 "Co-permittee Co-operator" means a permittee an operator to a VSMP permit that is only 66 responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge for which it is the operator. 67 "CWA" means the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC §1251 et seq.), formerly referred to as 68 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 69 1972, Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 95-576, Public Law 70 96-483, and Public Law 97-117, or any subsequent revisions thereto.

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71	"CWA and regulations" means the Clean Water Act (CWA) and applicable regulations					
72	promulgated thereunder. For the purposes of this chapter, it includes state program					
73	requirements.					
74	"Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any					
75	24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For					
76	pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the					
77	total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in					
78	other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of					
79	the pollutant over the day.					
80	"Department" means the Department of Conservation and Recreation.					
81	"Development" means a tract of land developed or to be developed as a unit under single					
82	ownership or unified control which is to be used for any business or industrial purpose or is to					
83	contain three or more residential dwelling units.					
84	"Direct discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant.					
85	"Director" means the Director of the Department of Conservation and Recreation or his					
86	designee.					
87	"Discharge," when used without qualification, means the discharge of a pollutant.					
88	"Discharge of a pollutant" means:					
89	1. Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to surface waters from any					
90	point source; or					

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2. Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation.

This definition includes additions of pollutants into surface waters from: surface runoff that is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

"Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)" or "DMR" means the form supplied by the department, or an equivalent form developed by the permittee operator and approved by the board, for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees operators.

"Draft permit" means a document indicating the board's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit are types of draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination is not a draft permit. A proposed permit is not a draft permit.

"Effluent limitation" means any restriction imposed by the board on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point sources into surface waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

"Effluent limitations guidelines" means a regulation published by the administrator under \$304(b) of the CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

"Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)" means the United States EnvironmentalProtection Agency.

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114 "Existing permit" means for the purposes of this chapter a permit issued by the permit-115 issuing authority and currently held by a permit applicant. 116 "Existing source" means any source that is not a new source or a new discharger. 117 "Facilities or equipment" means buildings, structures, process or production equipment or 118 machinery that form a permanent part of a new source and that will be used in its operation, if 119 these facilities or equipment are of such value as to represent a substantial commitment to 120 construct. It excludes facilities or equipment used in connection with feasibility, engineering, and 121 design studies regarding the new source or water pollution treatment for the new source. 122 "Facility or activity" means any VSMP point source or treatment works treating domestic 123 sewage or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject 124 to regulation under the VSMP program. 125 "Flooding" means a volume of water that is too great to be confined within the banks or walls 126 of the stream, water body or conveyance system and that overflows onto adjacent lands, 127 causing or threatening damage. 128 "General permit" means a VSMP permit authorizing a category of discharges under the 129 CWA and the Act within a geographical area. 130 "Grassed swale" means an earthen conveyance system which is broad and shallow with 131 erosion resistant grasses and check dams, engineered to remove pollutants from stormwater 132 runoff by filtration through grass and infiltration into the soil. 133 "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under the Code of Virginia and 40 134 CFR Part 116 (2000) pursuant to §311 of the CWA.

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135	"Hydrologic Unit Code" or "HUC" means a watershed unit established in the most recent
136	version of Virginia's 6th Order National Watershed Boundary Dataset.
137	"Illicit discharge" means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not
138	composed entirely of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to a VPDES or VSMP permit
139	(other than the VSMP permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer),
140	discharges resulting from fire fighting activities, and discharges identified by and in compliance
141	with 4VAC50-60-1220 C 2.
142	"Impervious cover" means a surface composed of any material that significantly impedes or
143	prevents natural infiltration of water into soil. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to,
144	roofs, buildings, streets, parking areas, and any concrete, asphalt, or compacted gravel surface.
145	"Incorporated place" means a city, town, township, or village that is incorporated under the
146	Code of Virginia.
147	"Indian country" means (i) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the
148	jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and
149	including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (ii) all dependent Indian communities
150	with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired
151	territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (iii) all Indian allotments,
152	the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through
153	the same.
154	"Indirect discharger" means a nondomestic discharger introducing "pollutants" to a "publicly
155	owned treatment works (POTW)."
156	"Individual control strategy" means a final VSMP permit with supporting documentation
157	showing that effluent limits are consistent with an approved wasteload allocation or other

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documentation that shows that applicable water quality standards will be met not later than three years after the individual control strategy is established.

"Infiltration facility" means a stormwater management facility that temporarily impounds runoff and discharges it via infiltration through the surrounding soil. While an infiltration facility may also be equipped with an outlet structure to discharge impounded runoff, such discharge is normally reserved for overflow and other emergency conditions. Since an infiltration facility impounds runoff only temporarily, it is normally dry during nonrainfall periods. Infiltration basin, infiltration trench, infiltration dry well, and porous pavement shall be considered infiltration facilities.

"Inspection" means an on-site review of the project's compliance with the permit, the local stormwater management program, and any applicable design criteria, or an on-site review to obtain information or conduct surveys or investigations necessary in the enforcement of the Act and this chapter.

"Interstate agency" means an agency of two or more states established by or under an agreement or compact approved by Congress, or any other agency of two or more states having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the control of pollution as determined and approved by the administrator under the CWA and regulations.

"Land disturbance" or "land-disturbing activity" means a manmade change to the land surface that potentially changes its runoff characteristics including any clearing, grading, or excavation associated with a construction activity regulated pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, the Act, and this chapter.

"Large construction activity" means construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation, except operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land

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area. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more.

"Large municipal separate storm sewer system" means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

- 1. Located in an incorporated place with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the latest 1990 decennial census by the Bureau of Census (40 CFR Part 122 Appendix F (2000));
- 2. Located in the counties listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix H (2000), except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties;
- 3. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in subdivision 1 or 2 of this definition and that are designated by the board as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of the designated storm sewer and the discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described under subdivision 1 or 2 of this definition. In making this determination the board may consider the following factors:
  - a. Physical interconnections between the municipal separate storm sewers:
  - b. The location of discharges from the designated municipal separate storm sewer relative to discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described in subdivision
     1 of this definition;
  - c. The quantity and nature of pollutants discharged to surface waters;

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- d. The nature of the receiving surface waters; and
- e. Other relevant factors.

4. The board may, upon petition, designate as a large municipal separate storm sewer system, municipal separate storm sewers located within the boundaries of a region defined by a stormwater management regional authority based on a jurisdictional, watershed, or other appropriate basis that includes one or more of the systems described in this definition.

"Linear development project" means a land-disturbing activity that is linear in nature such as, but not limited to, (i) the construction of electric and telephone utility lines, and natural gas pipelines; (ii) construction of tracks, rights-of-way, bridges, communication facilities and other related structures of a railroad company; and (iii) highway construction projects.

"Local stormwater management program" or "local program" means a statement of the various methods employed by a locality to manage the quality and quantity of runoff resulting from land-disturbing activities and shall include such items as local ordinances, permit requirements, policies and guidelines, technical materials, inspection, enforcement, and evaluation consistent with the Act and this chapter. The ordinance shall include provisions to require the control of after-development stormwater runoff rate of flow, the proper maintenance of stormwater management facilities, and minimum administrative procedures.

"Locality" means a county, city, or town.

"Major facility" means any VSMP facility or activity classified as such by the regional administrator in conjunction with the board.

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"Major modification" means, for the purposes of this chapter, the modification or amendment of an existing permit before its expiration that is not a minor modification as defined in this regulation.

"Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall (or major outfall)" means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), with an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of two acres or more).

"Manmade" means constructed by man.

"Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable daily discharge.

"Maximum extent practicable" or "MEP" means the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems established by CWA §402(p). MEP is achieved, in part, by selecting and implementing effective structural and nonstructural best management practices (BMPs) and rejecting [ineffective] BMPs [

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246	"Medium municipal separate storm sewer system" means all municipal separate storm
247	sewers that are either:
248	1. Located in an incorporated place with a population of 100,000 or more but less than
249	250,000 as determined by the latest 1990 decennial census by the Bureau of Census
250	(40 CFR Part 122 Appendix G (2000));
251	2. Located in the counties listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix I (2000), except municipal
252	separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns
253	within such counties;
254	3. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in subdivision 1 or 2
255	of this definition and that are designated by the board as part of the large or medium
256	municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the
257	discharges of the designated storm sewer and the discharges from municipal separate
258	storm sewers described under subdivision 1 or 2 of this definition. In making this
259	determination the board may consider the following factors:
260	a. Physical interconnections between the municipal separate storm sewers;
261	b. The location of discharges from the designated municipal separate storm sewer
262	relative to discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described in subdivision
263	1 of this definition;
264	c. The quantity and nature of pollutants discharged to surface waters;
265	d. The nature of the receiving surface waters; or
266	e. Other relevant factors.

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4. The board may, upon petition, designate as a medium municipal separate storm sewer system, municipal separate storm sewers located within the boundaries of a region defined by a stormwater management regional authority based on a jurisdictional, watershed, or other appropriate basis that includes one or more of the systems described in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of this definition.

"Minor modification" means, for the purposes of this chapter, minor modification or amendment of an existing permit before its expiration as specified in 4VAC50-60-640. Minor modification for the purposes of this chapter also means other modifications and amendments not requiring extensive review and evaluation including, but not limited to, changes in EPA promulgated test protocols, increasing monitoring frequency requirements, changes in sampling locations, and changes to compliance dates within the overall compliance schedules. A minor permit modification or amendment does not substantially alter permit conditions, substantially increase or decrease the amount of surface water impacts, increase the size of the operation, or reduce the capacity of the facility to protect human health or the environment.

"Municipal separate storm sewer" means a conveyance or system of conveyances otherwise known as a municipal separate storm sewer system, including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains:

1. Owned or operated by a federal, state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body, created by or pursuant to state law, having jurisdiction or delegated authority for erosion and sediment control and stormwater management, or a designated and approved management agency under §208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters;

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- 2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- 3. That is not a combined sewer; and

4. That is not part of a publicly owned treatment works.

"Municipal separate storm sewer system" or "MS4" means all separate storm sewers that are defined as "large" or "medium" or "small" municipal separate storm sewer systems or designated under 4VAC50-60-380 A 1.

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Management Program" or "MS4 Program" means a management program covering the duration of a permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system that includes a comprehensive planning process that involves public participation and intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the CWA and regulations and the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and attendant regulations, using management practices, control techniques, and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions that are appropriate.

"Municipality" means a city, town, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under §208 of the CWA.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)" means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under §§307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an approved program.

"New discharger" means any building, structure, facility, or installation:

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313	1. From which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants;
314	2. That did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August
315	13, 1979;
316	3. Which is not a new source; and
317	4. Which has never received a finally effective VPDES or VSMP permit for discharges at
318	that site.
319	This definition includes an indirect discharger that commences discharging into surface
320	waters after August 13, 1979. It also includes any existing mobile point source (other than an
321	offshore or coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas developmental
322	drilling rig) such as a seafood processing rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant,
323	that begins discharging at a site for which it does not have a permit; and any offshore or coastal
324	mobile oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile oil and gas developmental drilling rig
325	that commences the discharge of pollutants after August 13, 1979.
326	"New permit" means, for the purposes of this chapter, a permit issued by the permit-issuing
327	authority to a permit applicant that does not currently hold and has never held a permit of that
328	type, for that activity, at that location.
329	"New source," means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or
330	may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:
331	1. After promulgation of standards of performance under §306 of the CWA that are
332	applicable to such source: or

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2. After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with §306 of the CWA that are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with §306 of the CWA within 120 days of their proposal.

"Nonpoint source pollution" means pollution such as sediment, nitrogen and phosphorous, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and toxics whose sources cannot be pinpointed but rather are washed from the land surface in a diffuse manner by stormwater runoff.

"Nonpoint source pollutant runoff load" or "pollutant discharge" means the average amount of a particular pollutant measured in pounds per year, delivered in a diffuse manner by stormwater runoff.

"Operator" means the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under the VSMP program. In the context of stormwater associated with a large or small construction activity, operator means any person associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria: (i) the person has direct operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications or (ii) the person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan for the site or other permit conditions (i.e., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the stormwater pollution prevention plan or comply with other permit conditions). [In the context of stormwater discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), operator means the operator of the regulated MS4 system.]

"Outfall" means, when used in reference to municipal separate storm sewers, a point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to surface waters and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels

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or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other surface waters and are used to convey surface waters.

"Overburden" means any material of any nature, consolidated or unconsolidated, that overlies a mineral deposit, excluding topsoil or similar naturally occurring surface materials that are not disturbed by mining operations.

"Owner" means the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions including, but not limited to, sanitation district commissions and authorities, and any public or private institution, corporation, association, firm or company organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country, or any officer or agency of the United States, or any person or group of persons acting individually or as a group that owns, operates, charters, rents, or otherwise exercises control over or is responsible for any actual or potential discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes to state waters, or any facility or operation that has the capability to alter the physical, chemical, or biological properties of state waters in contravention of §62.1-44.5 of the Code of Virginia, the Act and this chapter.

"Percent impervious" means the impervious area within the site divided by the area of the site multiplied by 100.

"Permit" means an approval issued by the permit-issuing authority for the initiation of a land-disturbing activity or for stormwater discharges from an MS4. Permit does not include any permit that has not yet been the subject of final permit-issuing authority action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

"Permit-issuing authority" means the board, the department, or a locality that is delegated authority by the board to issue, deny, revoke, terminate, or amend stormwater permits under the provisions of the Act and this chapter.

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"Permittee" means the person or locality to which the permit is issued, including any operator whose construction site is covered under a construction general permit.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private or municipal corporation, trust, estate, state, municipality, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, county, city, town or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth, any a state, governmental body (including but not limited to a federal, state, or local entity), any interstate or governmental body or any other legal entity.

"Planning area" means a designated portion of the parcel on which the land development project is located. Planning areas shall be established by delineation on a master plan. Once established, planning areas shall be applied consistently for all future projects.

"Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

"Pollutant" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC §2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

- 1. Sewage from vessels; or
- 2. Water, gas, or other material that is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well

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if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the board and if the board determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

"Pollution" means such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any state waters as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters (a) harmful or detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to the health of animals, fish or aquatic life; (b) unsuitable with reasonable treatment for use as present or possible future sources of public water supply; or (c) unsuitable for recreational, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or other reasonable uses, provided that (i) an alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological property of state waters, or a discharge or deposit of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes to state waters by any owner which by itself is not sufficient to cause pollution, but which, in combination with such alteration of or discharge or deposit to state waters by other owners, is sufficient to cause pollution; (ii) the discharge of untreated sewage by any owner into state waters; and (iii) contributing to the contravention of standards of water quality duly established by the State Water Control Board, are "pollution" for the terms and purposes of this chapter.

"Post-development" refers to conditions that reasonably may be expected or anticipated to exist after completion of the land development activity on a specific site or tract of land.

"Pre-development" refers to the conditions that exist at the time that plans for the land development of a tract of land are approved by the plan approval authority. Where phased development or plan approval occurs (preliminary grading, roads and utilities, etc.), the existing conditions at the time prior to the first item being approved or permitted shall establish predevelopment conditions.

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"Privately owned treatment works (PVOTW)" means any device or system that is (i) used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works and (ii) not a POTW.

"Proposed permit" means a VSMP permit prepared after the close of the public comment period (and, when applicable, any public hearing and administrative appeals) that is sent to EPA for review before final issuance. A proposed permit is not a draft permit.

"Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)" means a treatment works as defined by §212 of the CWA that is owned by a state or municipality (as defined by §502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in §502(4) of the CWA, that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

"Recommencing discharger" means a source that recommences discharge after terminating operations.

"Regional administrator" means the Regional Administrator of Region III of the Environmental Protection Agency or the authorized representative of the regional administrator.

"Regional (watershed-wide) stormwater management facility" or "regional facility" means a facility or series of facilities designed to control stormwater runoff from a specific watershed, although only portions of the watershed may experience land development.

"Regional (watershed-wide) stormwater management plan" or "regional plan" means a document containing material describing how runoff from open space, existing development and

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future planned development areas within a watershed will be controlled by coordinated design
and implementation of regional stormwater management facilities.

"Revoked permit" means, for the purposes of this chapter, an existing permit that is

"Revoked permit" means, for the purposes of this chapter, an existing permit that is terminated by the board before its expiration.

"Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at a conveyance as runoff.

"Runoff" or "stormwater runoff" means that portion of precipitation that is discharged across the land surface or through conveyances to one or more waterways.

"Sand filter" means a contained bed of sand that acts to filter the first flush of runoff. The runoff is then collected beneath the sand bed and conveyed to an adequate discharge point or infiltrated into the in-situ soils.

"Schedule of compliance" means a schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Act, the CWA and regulations.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

"Shallow marsh" means a zone within a stormwater extended detention basin that exists from the surface of the normal pool to a depth of six to 18 inches, and has a large surface area

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and, therefore, requires a reliable source of baseflow, groundwater supply, or a sizeable drainage area, to maintain the desired water surface elevations to support emergent vegetation.

"Significant materials" means, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under §101(14) of CERCLA (42 USC §9601(14)); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to §313 of Title III of SARA (42 USC §11023); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

"Single jurisdiction" means, for the purposes of this chapter, a single county or city. The term county includes incorporated towns which are part of the county.

"Site" means the land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, a parcel of land being developed, or a designated planning area in which the land development project is located.

"Small construction activity" means:

1. Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in all areas of the jurisdictions designated as subject to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations adopted pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. Small construction activity

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does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. The board may waive the otherwise applicable requirements in a general permit for a stormwater discharge from construction activities that disturb less than five acres where stormwater controls are not needed based on a "total maximum daily load" (TMDL) approved or established by EPA that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern or, for nonimpaired waters that do not require TMDLs, an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for small construction sites for the pollutant(s) of concern or that determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality based on consideration of existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant contributions from all sources, and a margin of safety. For the purpose of this subdivision, the pollutant(s) of concern include sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the construction activity. The operator must certify to the board that the construction activity will take place, and stormwater discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the TMDL or equivalent analysis.

2. Any other construction activity designated by the either the board or the EPA regional administrator, based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to surface waters.

"Small municipal separate storm sewer system" or "small MS4" means all separate storm sewers that are (i) owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having

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jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under §208 of the CWA that discharges to surface waters and (ii) not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer systems or designated under 4VAC50-60-380 A 1. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highway and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

"Source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants.

"State" means the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"State/EPA agreement" means an agreement between the regional administrator and the state that coordinates EPA and state activities, responsibilities and programs including those under the CWA and the Act.

"State project" means any land development project that is undertaken by any state agency, board, commission, authority or any branch of state government, including state-supported institutions of higher learning.

"State Water Control Law" means Chapter 3.1 (§62.1-44.2 et seq.) of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia.

"State waters" means all water, on the surface and under the ground, wholly or partially within or bordering the Commonwealth or within its jurisdiction, including wetlands.

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"Stormwater" means precipitation that is discharged across the land surface or through conveyances to one or more waterways and that may include stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Stormwater detention basin" or "detention basin" means a stormwater management facility that temporarily impounds runoff and discharges it through a hydraulic outlet structure to a downstream conveyance system. While a certain amount of outflow may also occur via infiltration through the surrounding soil, such amounts are negligible when compared to the outlet structure discharge rates and are, therefore, not considered in the facility's design. Since a detention facility impounds runoff only temporarily, it is normally dry during nonrainfall periods.

"Stormwater discharge associated with construction activity" means a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where land-disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavation); construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck washout, fueling); or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located.

"Stormwater discharge associated with large construction activity"means the discharge of stormwater from large construction activities.

"Stormwater discharge associated with small construction activity" means the discharge of stormwater from small construction activities.

"Stormwater extended detention basin" or "extended detention basin" means a stormwater management facility that temporarily impounds runoff and discharges it through a hydraulic outlet structure over a specified period of time to a downstream conveyance system for the purpose of water quality enhancement or stream channel erosion control. While a certain amount of outflow may also occur via infiltration through the surrounding soil, such amounts are

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negligible when compared to the outlet structure discharge rates and, therefore, are not considered in the facility's design. Since an extended detention basin impounds runoff only temporarily, it is normally dry during nonrainfall periods.

"Stormwater extended detention basin-enhanced" or "extended detention basin-enhanced" means an extended detention basin modified to increase pollutant removal by providing a shallow marsh in the lower stage of the basin.

"Stormwater management facility" means a device that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristics of that runoff including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or the velocity of flow.

"Stormwater management plan" means a document containing material for describing how existing runoff characteristics will be maintained by a land-disturbing activity and methods for complying with the requirements of the local program or this chapter.

"Stormwater Management Program" means a program established by a locality that is consistent with the requirements of the Virginia Stormwater Management Act, this chapter and associated guidance documents.

"Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan" (SWPPP) or "plan" means a document that is prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and that identifies potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site or its associated land-disturbing activities. In addition the document shall describe and ensure the implementation of best management practices, and shall include, but not be limited to the inclusion of, or the incorporation by reference of, an erosion and sediment control plan, a post-construction stormwater management plan, a spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan, and other practices that will be used to reduce pollutants in

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stormwater discharges from land-disturbing activities and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this chapter. All plans incorporated by reference into the SWPPP shall be enforceable under the permit issued.

"Stormwater retention basin" or "retention basin" means a stormwater management facility that includes a permanent impoundment, or normal pool of water, for the purpose of enhancing water quality and, therefore, is normally wet, even during nonrainfall periods. Storm runoff inflows may be temporarily stored above this permanent impoundment for the purpose of reducing flooding, or stream channel erosion.

"Stormwater retention basin I" or "retention basin I" means a retention basin with the volume of the permanent pool equal to three times the water quality volume.

"Stormwater retention basin II" or "retention basin II" means a retention basin with the volume of the permanent pool equal to four times the water quality volume.

"Stormwater retention basin III" or "retention basin III" means a retention basin with the volume of the permanent pool equal to four times the water quality volume with the addition of an aquatic bench.

"Subdivision" means the same as defined in §15.2-2201 of the Code of Virginia.

"Surface waters" means:

- 1. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- 2. All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

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- 603 3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent 604 streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa 605 lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or 606 could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: 607 a. That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other 608 purposes; 609 b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign 610 commerce; or 611
  - c. That are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
  - 4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as surface waters under this definition;
  - 5. Tributaries of waters identified in subdivisions 1 through 4 of this definition;
- 6. The territorial sea; and

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7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in subdivisions 1 through 6 of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA and the law, are not surface waters. Surface waters do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding the Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with the EPA.

"Total dissolved solids" means the total dissolved (filterable) solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (2000).

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"Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, natural background loading and [ usually a safety factor a margin of safety ]. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure. The TMDL process provides for point versus nonpoint source trade-offs.

"Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under §307(a)(1) of the CWA or, in the case of sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified in regulations implementing §405(d) of the CWA.

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the <u>permittee operator</u>. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

"Variance" means any mechanism or provision under §301 or §316 of the CWA or under 40 CFR Part 125 (2000), or in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines that allows modification to or waiver of the generally applicable effluent limitation requirements or time deadlines of the CWA. This includes provisions that allow the establishment of alternative limitations based on fundamentally different factors or on §301(c), §301(g), §301(h), §301(i), or §316(a) of the CWA.

"Vegetated filter strip" means a densely vegetated section of land engineered to accept runoff as overland sheet flow from upstream development. It shall adopt any natural vegetated form, from grassy meadow to small forest. The vegetative cover facilitates pollutant removal through filtration, sediment deposition, infiltration and absorption, and is dedicated for that purpose.

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"Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit" or "VPDES permit"
means a document issued by the State Water Control Board pursuant to the State Water
Control Law authorizing, under prescribed conditions, the potential or actual discharge of
pollutants from a point source to surface waters and the use or disposal of sewage sludge.
"Virginia Stormwater Management Act" or "Act" means Article 1.1 (§10.1-603.1 et seq.) of
Chapter 6 of Title 10.1 of the Code of Virginia.
"Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP)" means the Virginia program for
issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and
imposing and enforcing requirements pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, the Virginia
Stormwater Management Act, this chapter, and associated guidance documents.
"Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) permit" means a document issued by
the permit-issuing authority pursuant to the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and this
chapter authorizing, under prescribed conditions, the potential or actual discharge of pollutants
from a point source to surface waters. Under the approved state program, a VSMP permit is
equivalent to a NPDES permit.

"VSMP application" or "application" means the standard form or forms, including any additions, revisions or modifications to the forms, approved by the administrator and the board for applying for a VSMP permit.

"Wasteload allocation" or "wasteload" or "WLA" means the portion of a receiving surface water's loading or assimilative capacity allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs are a type of water quality-based effluent limitation.

"Water quality standards" or "WQS" means [ narrative statements that describe water quality requirements in general terms, and numeric limits for specific physical, chemical, biological or

a toxicity test.

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radiological characteristics of water. These narrative statements and numeric limits describe
water quality necessary to meet and maintain reasonable and beneficial uses such as
swimming and other water-based recreation, public water supply and the propagation and
growth of aquatic life provisions of state or federal law which consist of a designated use or
uses for the waters of the Commonwealth and water quality criteria for such waters based on
such uses. Water quality standards are to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the
quality of water, and serve the purposes of the State Water Control Law (§62.1-44.2 et seq. of
the Code of Virginia), the Virginia Stormwater Management Act (§10.1-603.1 et seq. of the
Code of Virginia), and the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC §1251 et seq.).
"Water quality volume" means the volume equal to the first 1/2 inch of runoff multiplied by
the impervious surface of the land development project.
"Watershed" means a defined land area drained by a river or stream or system of
connecting rivers or streams such that all surface water within the area flows through a single
outlet.
"Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at
a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support,
a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands
generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
"Whole effluent toxicity" means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by

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#### 4VAC50-60-1200. Definitions.

The words and terms used in this part shall have the meanings defined in the Act and this chapter unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, except that for the purposes of this part:

"Date brought on line" means the date when the operator determines that a new stormwater management facility is properly functioning to meet its designed pollutant load reduction.

"Infiltration" means water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connections and foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

"Inflow" means water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connections) from sources such as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, stormwaters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

"MS4 Program Plan" means the completed registration statement and all approved additions, changes and modifications detailing the comprehensive program implemented by the operator under this permit to reduce the pollutants in the stormwater discharged from its municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that has been submitted and accepted by the director department.

"Physically interconnected" means that a MS4 directly discharges to a second MS4.

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- 714 4VAC50-60-1210. Purpose; delegation of authority; effective date of the permit.
- A. This <u>VSMP</u> general permit regulation governs stormwater discharges from regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (regulated small MS4s) to surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
  - 1. Unless the <u>small</u> MS4 qualifies for a waiver under subdivision 3 of this subsection, <u>owners operators</u> are regulated if they operate a small MS4, including but not limited to systems operated by federal, state, tribal, and local governments, including the Virginia Department of Transportation; and:
    - a. The small MS4 is located in an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census. If the small MS4 is not located entirely within an urbanized area, only the portion that is within the urbanized area is regulated; or
    - b. The small MS4 is designated by the board, including where the designation is pursuant to 40 CFR Part 123.35 (b)(3) or (b)(4) (2001), or is based upon a petition under 4VAC50-60-380 D.
  - 2. An A small MS4 may be the subject of a petition <u>pursuant to 4VAC50-60-380 D</u> to the board to require a VSMP permit for their discharge of stormwater. If the board determines that an <u>a small MS4</u> needs a permit and the <u>owner operator</u> applies for coverage under this general permit, the <u>owner operator</u> is required to comply with the requirements of [4VAC50-60-1210 Part XV].
  - 3. The board may waive the requirements otherwise applicable to a <u>regulated</u> small MS4 if it meets the criteria of subdivision 4 or 5 of this subsection. If a waiver is received under this subsection, the <u>owner operator</u> may subsequently be required to seek

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covera	je under a	VSMP	permit in	accordance	with 4VAC50	0-60-400 C [	<b>1</b> ] i
circum	tances chan	ige. (See	also 40 CFI	R Part 123.35	(b) (2001))		
4. The	ooard may w	aive perr	nit coverage	e if the <u>regula</u>	ted small MS4	serves a popu	latior
of less	:han 1,000 w	vithin the	urbanized a	rea and meet	s the following	criteria:	
a. ٦	he system is	not cont	ributing sub	stantially to th	e pollutant loa	dings of a phys	sically
inte	rconnected I	MS4 that	is regulated	by the VSMF	stormwater p	rogram; and	
b. I	pollutants	Pollutants	s_are disch	arged that ha	ve been iden	tified as a cau	se o
imp	airment of a	any water	body to w	hich the reg	ulated small N	/IS4 discharges	s <del>,</del> <u>bu</u>
sto	mwater cont	rols are n	ot needed l	pased on was	teload allocation	ons that are par	rt of a
Sta	e Water Co	ontrol Boa	ard establis	hed and EP	A approved "t	otal maximum	daily
loa	I" (TMDL) th	at addres	ses the poll	utants of cond	cern.		
5. The	ooard may w	aive perr	mit coverage	e if the regula	ted small MS4	serves a popu	latior
under 1	0,000 and m	neets the	following cr	teria:			
a. ¬	he <del>board</del> <u>St</u>	ate Wate	r Control Be	<u>oard</u> has eval	uated all surfa	ce waters, incl	uding
sma	ıll streams,	tributarie	s, lakes, a	nd ponds, th	at receive a	discharge fron	n the
reg	ulated small	MS4;					
b. I	or all such	waters, t	he board h	as determine	d that stormwa	ater controls ar	e no
nee	ded based o	on wasteld	oad allocation	ons that are p	art of a State	Water Control E	3oard
est	ıblished and	EPA app	proved TMD	L that addres	ses the polluta	ants of concern	or, i
a <sup>-</sup>	MDL has i	not been	developed	d and appro	ved, an equiv	valent analysis	tha
det	rminae eaur	res and s	allocations f	or the pollutar	nts of concern.		

c. For the purpose of this subdivision, the pollutants of concern include biochemical

oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as

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total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the <u>regulated small</u> MS4; and

- d. The board has determined that future discharges from the <u>regulated small</u> MS4 do not have the potential to result in exceedances of water quality standards, including impairment of designated uses, or other significant water quality impacts, including habitat and biological impacts.
- B. This general permit will become effective on December 9, 2002 July [ 4 9 ] . 2008, and will expire five years from the effective date.

# 4VAC50-60-1220. Authorization to discharge.

- A. Any owner operator governed by this general permit is hereby authorized to discharge stormwater from the regulated small MS4 to surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia provided that the owner operator files and receives acceptance of the registration statement of 4VAC50-60-1230 by the [director department], and files the permit fee fees required by Part XIII (4VAC50-60-700 et seq.) of this chapter, and provided that the owner operator shall not have been required to obtain an individual permit according to 4VAC50-60-410 B.
- B. The owner operator shall not be authorized by this general permit to discharge to state waters specifically named in other State Water Control Board or board regulations or policies that prohibit such discharges.
- C. Nonstormwater discharges or flows into the <u>regulated small</u> MS4 are authorized by this permit and do not need to be addressed in the <del>Stormwater Management</del> MS4 Program required under 4VAC50-60-1240, Section II B 3, if:

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- 1. The nonstormwater discharges or flows are covered by a separate individual or general VPDES or VSMP permit for nonstormwater discharges; er
- 2. The individual nonstormwater discharges or flows have been identified in writing by the Department of Environmental Quality as de minimis discharges that are not significant sources of pollutants to state waters and do not require a VPDES permit:
- 3. Nonstormwater discharges or flows in the following categories have not been identified by the permittee operator, State Water Control Board, or by the board as significant contributors of pollutants to the regulated small MS4: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration, uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, street wash water, and discharges or flows from fire fighting activities: or
- 4. The discharge of materials resulting from a spill is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. The operator shall take, or ensure that the responsible party takes, all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse effect on human health or the environment. This permit does not transfer liability for a spill itself from the party(ies) responsible for the spill to the operator nor relieve the party(ies) responsible for a spill from the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302 (2001).

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In the event the operator is unable to meet certain conditions of this permit due to circumstances beyond the operator's control, a written explanation of the circumstances that prevented permit compliance shall be submitted to the department in the annual report. Circumstances beyond the control of the operator may include abnormal climatic conditions; weather conditions that make certain requirements unsafe or impracticable; or unavoidable equipment failures caused by weather conditions or other conditions beyond the reasonable control of the operator (operator error is not a condition beyond the control of the operator). The failure to provide adequate program funding, staffing or equipment maintenance shall not be an acceptable explanation for failure to meet permit conditions. The board will determine, at its sole discretion, whether the reported information will result in an enforcement action. D. Discharges that are excluded from obtaining a VSMP permit pursuant to 4VAC50-60-300 are exempted from the regulatory requirements of this permit. E. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.34 (c) (2001), for those portions of a regulated small MS4 that are covered under a VPDES permit for industrial stormwater discharges, the operator shall follow the conditions established under the VPDES permit. Upon termination of VPDES permit coverage, discharges from previously VPDES authorized outfalls shall meet the conditions of this permit provided it has been determined by the board that an individual MS4 permit is not required. F. Stormwater discharges from specific MS4 outfalls that have been granted conditional exclusion for "no exposure" of industrial activities and materials to stormwater under the VPDES permitting program shall obtain coverage under this VSMP general permit. The Department of

Environmental Quality is responsible for determining compliance with the conditional exclusion

under the State Water Control Law and attendant regulations.

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D. G. Receipt of this <u>VSMP</u> general permit does not relieve any <u>owner operator</u> of the responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation.

#### 4VAC50-60-1230. Permit application (registration statement).

A. Deadline for submitting a registration statement

1. Owners of regulated small MS4's designated under 4VAC50-60-1210 A 1 a, that are applying for coverage under this VSMP general permit must submit a complete Registration Statement to the department by March 10, 2003, unless the MS4 serves a jurisdiction with a population under 10,000 and the board has established a schedule for phasing in permit coverage with a final deadline of March 8, 2007.

2. Owners 1. Operators of regulated small MS4's MS4s designated under 4VAC50-60-1210 A 1 b, that are applying for coverage under this VSMP general permit must submit a complete registration statement to the department within 180 days of notice of designation, unless the board grants a later date.

2. In order to continue uninterrupted coverage under the VSMP general permit, operators of regulated small MS4s shall submit a new registration statement at least 90 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the board. The board shall not grant permission for registration statements to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.

B. Registration statement.

The registration statement shall include the following information:

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850	1. The name and location (county or city name) of the regulated small MS4 for which the
851	registration statement is submitted;
852	2. The name, type (city, county, incorporated town, unincorporated town, college or
853	university, local school board, military installation, transportation system, federal or state
854	facility, or other), and address, and telephone number of the owner operator of the
855	regulated small MS4;
856	3. The name(s) of the receiving water(s) Hydrologic Unit Code(s) as identified in the
857	most recent version of Virginia's 6th Order National Watershed Boundary Dataset
858	(available online at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_&_water/hu.shtml) currently receiving
859	discharges or that have potential to receive discharges from the regulated small MS4;
860	4. The best management practices (BMPs) that the owner or another entity proposes to
861	implement for each of the stormwater minimum control measures at 4VAC50-60-1240,
862	Section II B The estimated drainage area, in acres, served by the regulated small MS4
863	[ directly ] discharging to any impaired receiving surface waters listed in the [ most recent
864	2006 ] Virginia 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report, and a
865	description of the land use for each such drainage area;
866	5. The measurable goals for each of the BMPs including, as appropriate, the years in
867	which the required actions will be undertaken, including interim milestones and the
868	frequency of the action; and A listing of any TMDL wasteloads allocated to the regulated
869	small MS4. This information may be found at:
870	http://www.deq.state.va.us/tmdl/develop.html;

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871	6. The person or persons responsible for implementing or coordinating the stormwater
872	management program. The name(s) of any regulated physically interconnected MS4s to
873	which the regulated small MS4 discharges;
874	7. A copy of the MS4 Program Plan that includes:
875	a. A list of best management practices (BMPs) that the operator proposes to
876	implement for each of the stormwater minimum control measures and their
877	associated measurable goals pursuant to 4VAC50-60-1240, Section II B, that
878	includes:
879	(1) A list of the existing policies, ordinances, schedules, inspection forms, written
880	procedures, and other documents necessary for best management practice
881	implementation; and
882	(2) The [individual, department, division, or unit individuals, departments, divisions,
883	or units ] responsible for implementing the best management practices;
884	b. The objective and expected results of each best management practice in meeting
885	the measurable goals of the stormwater minimum control measures;
886	c. The implementation schedule including any interim milestones for the
887	implementation of a proposed new best management practice; and
888	d. The method that will be utilized to determine the effectiveness of each best
889	management practice and the MS4 Program as a whole;
890	8. A list of all existing signed agreements between the operator and any applicable third
891	parties where the operator has entered into an agreement in order to implement

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minimum control measures or portions of minimum control measures;

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9. The name, address, telephone number and email address of either the principal

- 894 executive officer or ranking elected official as defined in 4VAC50-60-370; 10. The name, position title, address, telephone number and email address of any duly 895 896 authorized representative as defined in 4VAC50-60-370; and 897 7. 11. The following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all 898 attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a 899 system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the 900 information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the 901 system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the 902 information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and 903 complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, 904 including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." 905 C. The registration statement shall be signed by the principal executive officer or ranking 906 elected official in accordance with 4VAC50-60-370. 907 D. An owner operator may file his its own registration statement, or the owner operator and 908 other municipalities or governmental entities operators of regulated small MS4s may jointly 909 submit a registration statement. If responsibilities for meeting the stormwater minimum control 910 measures will be shared with other municipalities or governmental entities, the registration 911 statement must describe which stormwater minimum control measures the ewner operator will
  - E. Where to submit. The registration statement shall be submitted to DCR's Urban Program's Section of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation. :

implement and identify the entities that will implement the other stormwater minimum control

measures within the area served by the regulated small MS4.

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**Department of Conservation and Recreation** 

**Division of Soil and Water Conservation** 

**Stormwater Permitting** 

203 Governor Street, Suite 206

Richmond, VA 23219

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## 4VAC50-60-1240. General permit.

Any ewner operator whose registration statement is accepted by the [ director department ]

will receive coverage under the following permit and shall comply with the requirements therein and be subject to all applicable requirements of the Virginia Stormwater Management Act (Chapter 6, (Article 1.1 (§10.1-603.1 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 10.1 of the Code of Virginia) and the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations (4VAC50-60).

General Permit No.: DCR02 VAR04

Effective Date: December 9, 2002 July [ 19 ] . 2008

Expiration Date: December 9, 2007 [ June 30 July 8 ]. 2013

GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended and pursuant to the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, this permit

authorizes operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems to discharge to surface

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waters within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia, except those waters specifically named in State Water Control Board and Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board regulations or policies which prohibit such discharges.

The authorized discharge shall be in accordance with this cover page, Section I—Discharge Authorization and Special Conditions, Section II—Stormwater Management Section III—MS4

Program and Section III—Conditions Applicable To All VSMP Permits, as set forth herein. [The operator shall utilize all legal authority provided by the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia to control discharges to and from the MS4. This legal authority may be a combination of statute, ordinance, permit, contract, order or inter-jurisdictional agreements.]

943 SECTION I

#### DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Coverage under this permit. During the period beginning with the date of coverage under this general permit and lasting until the [permit's expiration date expiration and reissuance of this permit], the permittee operator is authorized to discharge [stermwater in accordance with this permit] from the small municipal separate storm sewer system identified in the registration statement [into surface waters].

B. Special Conditions. A total maximum daily load (TMDL) approved by the State Water Control Board may include a wasteload allocation to the regulated small MS4 that identifies the pollutant for which stormwater controls are necessary for the surface waters to meet water quality standards. The pollutant identified in a wasteload allocation as of the effective date of this permit must be addressed through the measurable goals of the MS4 Program Plan. A

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wasteload allocation does not establish that the operator of a regulated small MS4 is [in or] out of compliance with the conditions of this permit.

1. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations. If a TMDL is approved for any waterbody into which the small MS4 discharges, the board will review the TMDL to determine whether the TMDL includes requirements for control of stormwater discharges. If discharges from the MS4 are not meeting the TMDL allocations, the board will notify the permittee of that finding and may require that the Stormwater Management Program required in Section II be modified to implement the TMDL within a timeframe consistent with the TMDL. Any such new requirement will constitute a case decision by the board. 2. Releases of hazardous substances or oil in excess of reportable quantities. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from the small MS4 shall be prevented or minimized to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the applicable Stormwater Management Program required in Section II. Where a release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110 (2002), 40 CFR Part 117 (2002) or 40 CFR Part 302 (2002) occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee is required to notify the Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of Conservation and Recreation in accordance with the requirements of Section III G as soon as he has knowledge of the discharge. In addition, the Stormwater Management Program required under Section II of this permit must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the

program must be modified where appropriate. This permit does not relieve the permittee

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978	of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110 (2001), 40 CFR Part 117 (2001) and
979	40 CFR Part 302 (2001) or §62.1-44.34:19 of the Code of Virginia.
980	1. The operator shall update its MS4 Program Plan to include measurable goals,
981	schedules, and strategies to ensure MS4 Program consistency with the [assumptions of
982	the ] TMDL [ WLA ] within 18 months of permit coverage; or, within 18 months of the
983	effective date of any reopening of this permit to include wasteloads allocated to the
984	regulated small MS4 after issuance of permit coverage.
985	2. The measurable goals, schedules, strategies, and other best management practices
986	(BMPs), required in an updated MS4 Program Plan to assure MS4 Program consistency
987	with an approved TMDL for the pollutant identified in a WLA are, at a minimum:
988	<u>a</u> [
989	[BMPs, ] policies, plans, procedures and contracts implemented as part of the MS4
990	Program that are applicable to reducing the pollutant identified in a WLA.
991	b. The operator shall evaluate existing ordinances and legal authorities, [BMPs,]
992	policies, plans, procedures and contracts of the existing MS4 Program to determine
993	the effectiveness of the MS4 Program [ to address reduction in addressing
994	reductions ] of the pollutant identified in the WLA. The evaluation shall identify any
995	weakness or limitation in the MS4 Program to reduce the pollutant identified in the
996	WLA in a manner consistent with the TMDL.
997	c. The operator shall develop a schedule to implement procedures and strategies [ to
998	that] address the MS4 Program weaknesses [including a timetable such as
999	timetables ] to update [ the ] existing ordinances and legal authorities [ within two
1000	years], [BMPs,] policies, plans, procedures and contracts to ensure consistency

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1001 with the [assumptions of the ] TMDL [WLA]. When possible, source elimination 1002 shall be prioritized over load reduction. [3. d.] The operator shall implement the schedule established in Section I B 2 c. 1003 1004 [4, 3,] The operator shall integrate an awareness campaign into its existing public 1005 education and outreach program that promotes methods to eliminate and reduce 1006 discharges of the pollutant identified in the WLA. This may include additional employee 1007 training regarding the sources and methods to eliminate and minimize the discharge of 1008 the pollutant identified in the WLA. 1009 [5.4.] The operator is encouraged to participate as a stakeholder in the development of 1010 any implementation plans developed to address the TMDL and shall incorporate 1011 applicable best management practices identified in the TMDL implementation plan in 1012 their MS4 Program Plan. [The operator may choose to implement BMPs of equivalent 1013 design and efficiency instead of those identified in the TMDL implementation plan, 1014 provided that the rationale for any substituted BMP is provided and the substituted BMP 1015 is consistent with the TMDL and the WLA. ] 1016 [ 6, 5.] The operator shall develop and implement outfall reconnaissance procedures to 1017 identify [ and eliminate the discharge potential sources ] of the pollutant identified in the WLA from anthropogenic activities. The operator shall [annually] conduct 1018 1019 reconnaissance [ on a minimum of 15% of its known MS4 outfalls discharging to the 1020 surface water for which the WLA has been assigned. Reconnaissance shall be 1021 performed on all outfalls at least once during this permit period in accordance with the 1022 following:

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1023 a. Should the operator have 250 or more total outfalls discharging to the surface water identified in the WLA, the operator shall perform reconnaissance on a 1024 1025 minimum of 250 outfalls for each WLA assigned at least once during the 5-year 1026 permit period and shall perform reconnaissance on a minimum of 35 outfalls per 1027 vear. 1028 b. Should the operator have less than 250 total outfalls discharging to an identified 1029 surface water, the operator shall perform reconnaissance on all outfalls during the 5-1030 year permit period and shall annually conduct reconnaissance on a minimum of 15% 1031 of its known MS4 outfalls discharging to the surface water for which the WLA has 1032 been assigned. 1 1033 The department recommends that the operator review the publication entitled "Illicit 1034 Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and 1035 Technical Assessments," EPA cooperative agreement number X-82907801-0, for 1036 quidance in implementing its outfall reconnaissance procedures. [The operator shall 1037 implement procedures designed to reduce the discharge of the pollutant in a manner 1038 consistent with the TMDL. Physically interconnected MS4s may coordinate outfall 1039 reconnaissance to meet the requirements of this subdivision. 1040 [7, 6.] The operator shall evaluate all properties owned or operated by the MS4 1041 operator [ that are not covered under a separate VPDES permit ] for potential sources of 1042 the pollutant identified in the WLA. Within three years of [the required date for ] updating 1043 the MS4 Program Plan, the operator shall conduct a site [evaluation review] and 1044 characterize the runoff for those properties where it determines that the pollutant 1045 identified in the WLA is currently stored, or has been transferred, transported or

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1046	historically disposed of in a manner that would expose it to precipitation in accordance
1047	with the following schedule:
1048	a. [ The As a part of the site review, the ] operator shall collect a total of two samples
1049	from a representative outfall for each identified municipal property [ . One sample
1050	shall be taken ] during each of the following six-month periods: October through
1051	March, and April through September.
1052	b. All collected samples shall be grab samples and collected within the first 30
1053	minutes of a runoff producing event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and
1054	that occurs at least 72 hours from the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch
1055	rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the
1056	preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the
1057	property. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the
1058	operator documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm
1059	events during the season when sampling is being conducted. Analytical methods
1060	shall be conducted according to procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or
1061	alternative methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
1062	Where an approved 40 CFR Part 136 method does not exist, the operator must use
1063	a method consistent with the TMDL.
1064	c. For properties where there is found to be a discharge of the pollutant identified in
1065	the WLA, the operator shall develop and implement a schedule to minimize the
1066	discharge of the pollutant identified in the WLA in a manner consistent with the
1067	approved TMDL [ ]

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1068	[ 8.7.] The operator shall conduct an annual characterization that estimates the volume
1069	of stormwater discharged, in [ gallons cubic feet ], and the quantity of pollutant identified
1070	in the WLA, in a unit consistent with the WLA, discharged by the regulated small MS4.
1071	[ 9. 8. ] As part of the annual evaluation, the operator shall update the MS4 Program
1072	Plan to include any new information regarding the TMDL in order to ensure consistency
1073	with the TMDL.
1074	[ 10. 9. ] Along with reporting requirements in Section II E, the operator shall include the
1075	following with each annual report:
1076	a. Copies of any updates to the MS4 Program Plan completed during the reporting
1077	cycle and any new information regarding the TMDL in order to evaluate its ability to
1078	assure the consistency of its discharge with the [ assumptions of the TMDL ] WLA.
1079	b. The estimate of the volume of stormwater discharged, in [ gallons cubic feet ], and
1080	the quantity of pollutant identified in the WLA, in a unit consistent with the WLA,
1081	discharged by the regulated small MS4 for each WLA.
1082	SECTION II
1083	STORMWATER MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT
1084	PROGRAM
1085	A. The permittee operator of a regulated small MS4 must develop, implement, and enforce a
1086	stormwater management program MS4 Program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants
1087	from the regulated small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water
1088	quality, [ to improve waters that the regulated small MS4 discharges into that are identified as
1089	impaired in the 2006 305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report
1090	(http://www.deg.state.va.us/wga/ir2006.html) to ensure compliance by the operator with water

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quality standards 1, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act and regulations [ and the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and attendant regulations ]. The stormwater management program MS4 Program must include the minimum control measures described in paragraph B of this section. [For purposes of this section, narrative effluent limitations requiring implementation of best management practices (BMPs) are generally the most appropriate form of effluent limitations when designed to satisfy technology requirements (including reductions of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable) and to protect water quality. Implementation of best management practices consistent with the provisions of [the an] stormwater management program [iterative] MS4 Program required pursuant to this Part section constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable." The stormwater management program must be developed and implemented in accordance with the Act by July 1, 2006, or by a later date if specified by the board. [ and. ] protects water quality in the absence of a TMDL wasteload allocation [. ensures compliance by the operator with water quality standards, and satisfies the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act and regulations in the absence of a TMDL WLA]. The requirements of this section and those special conditions set out in Section I B also apply where a WLA is applicable. Within 180 days of the effective date of this general permit, the operator shall review its existing MS4 Program Plan and submit a schedule to develop and implement programs to meet the conditions established by this permit. For operators of regulated small MS4s that are applying for initial coverage under this general permit, the schedule to develop and implement the MS4 Program Plan shall be submitted with the completed registration statement.

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[Prior to submittal of the MS4 Program Plan and proposed schedule to the department, each operator must provide public notification and provide for receipt of public comments. Public notice shall allow at least 30 days for public comment. Public notice shall be given by any method reasonably calculated to give actual notice of the action in question to the persons potentially affected by it, including press releases or any other forum or medium to elicit public participation. Copies of all comments received shall be submitted with the proposed schedule to the department.]

#### B. Minimum control measures.

1. Public education and outreach on stormwater impacts. Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. The [Department recommends that the ] operator [may] review the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication entitled "Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns," publication number EPA 841-B-03-002, for guidance in developing a public education program.

The operator shall identify, schedule, implement, evaluate and modify, as necessary, BMPs to meet the following public education and outreach measurable goals:

a. Increased individual and household knowledge about the steps that they can take
to reduce stormwater pollution, placing priority on reducing impacts to impaired
waters and other local water pollution concerns;

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1134	b. Increased public employee, business, and general public knowledge of nazards
1135	associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, including pertinent
1136	legal implications;
1137	c. Increased individual and group involvement in local water quality improvement
1138	initiatives including the promotion of local restoration and clean up projects,
1139	programs, groups, meetings and other opportunities for public involvement;
1140	d. [ Increased range of diverse Diverse ] strategies to target audiences specific to the
1141	area serviced by the regulated small MS4;
1142	e. Improved outreach program to address viewpoints and concerns of target
1143	audiences, [ particularly minority and disadvantaged audiences as well as special
1144	concerns relating to children with a recommended focus on minorities,
1145	disadvantaged audiences and minors ] ; and
1146	f. Targeted strategies towards local groups of commercial, industrial, and institutional
1147	entities likely to have significant stormwater impacts.
1148	2. Public involvement/participation. [ At a minimum, comply with applicable state, tribal,
1149	and local public notice requirements when implementing the ] stormwater management
1150	program [ MS4 Program. ]
1151	The operator shall [comply with applicable state, tribal, and local public notice
1152	requirements and ] identify, schedule, implement, evaluate and modify, as necessary,
1153	BMPs to meet the following public involvement/participation measurable goals:
1154	a. Promote the availability of the operator's MS4 Program Plan [ and any
1155	modifications ] for public review and comment. [ Public notice shall be given by any
1156	method reasonably calculated to give actual notice of the action in question to the

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1157 persons potentially affected by it, including press releases or any other forum or 1158 medium to elicit public participation.] Provide access to or copies of the MS4 1159 Program Plan [or any modifications] upon request of interested parties in 1160 compliance with all applicable freedom of information regulations; 1161 b. Provide access to or copies of the annual report upon request of interested parties 1162 in compliance with all applicable freedom of information regulations; and 1163 c. Participate, through promotion, sponsorship, or other involvement, in local activities aimed at increasing public participation to reduce stormwater pollutant 1164 1165 loads and improve water quality. 1166 3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination. The MS4 Program shall: 1167 a. Develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit 1168 discharges, as defined at 4VAC50-60-1200 4VAC50-60-10, into the regulated small 1169 MS4. The department recommends that the operator review the publication entitled 1170 "Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program 1171 Development and Technical Assessments," Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 1172 cooperative agreement number X-82907801-0, for guidance in implementing and 1173 evaluating its illicit discharge detection and elimination program; 1174 b. (1) Develop, if not already completed, and maintain, an updated a storm sewer 1175 system map, showing the location of all major known outfalls of the regulated small 1176 MS4 including those physically interconnected to a regulated MS4, the associated [surface waters and ] HUCs, and the names and location locations of all impaired 1177 1178 surface waters that receive discharges from those outfalls. The operator shall also

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1179 estimate the acreage within the regulated small MS4 discharging to each HUC and 1180 impaired water; 1181 (2) c. To the extent allowable under state, tribal or local law or other regulatory 1182 mechanism, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, 1183 nonstormwater discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate 1184 enforcement procedures and actions; 1185 The following categories of nonstormwater discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) must be addressed only if they are identified by the operator, the State Water Control 1186 1187 Board, or by the board as significant contributors of pollutants to the regulated small 1188 MS4: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground 1189 waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration, uncontaminated pumped ground 1190 water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning 1191 condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing 1192 drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats 1193 and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, street wash water, 1194 discharges or flows from fire fighting activities, and flows that have been identified in 1195 writing by the Department of Environmental Quality as de minimis discharges that 1196 are not significant sources of pollutants to state waters and not requiring a VPDES 1197 permit; 1198 (3) d. Develop and implement a plan procedures to detect and address 1199 nonstormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the system regulated small 1200 MS4; and

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1201	(4) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards
1202	associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.
1203	c. The following categories of nonstormwater discharges or flows (i.e., illicit
1204	discharges) must be addressed only if they are identified by the permittee or by the
1205	board as significant contributors of pollutants to the small MS4: water line flushing,
1206	landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated
1207	ground water infiltration, uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from
1208	potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation
1209	water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering,
1210	individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands,
1211	dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, street wash water, and discharges or flows
1212	from fire fighting activities.
1213	e. Prevent or minimize to the maximum extent practicable, the discharge of
1214	hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from the regulated small
1215	MS4. In addition, the MS4 Program must be reviewed to identify measures to
1216	prevent the recurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the
1217	program must be modified where appropriate. This permit does not relieve the
1218	operator or the responsible part(ies) of any reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part
1219	110 (2001), 40 CFR Part 117 (2001) and 40 CFR Part 302 (2001) or §62.1-44.34:19
1220	of the Code of Virginia;
1221	f. Track the number of illicit discharges identified, provide narrative on how they were
1222	[ controlled or ] eliminated, and submit the information in accordance with Section II
1223	<u>E</u> [ <u>23</u> ] <u>: and</u>

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g. Notify, in writing, any downstream regulated MS4 to which the small regulated MS4 is physically interconnected of the small regulated MS4's connection to that system.

- 4. Construction site stormwater runoff control.
  - a. Develop The operator shall develop, implement, and enforce a program procedures to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the regulated small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in all areas of the jurisdictions designated as subject to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations adopted pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. Additionally, reduction of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. If the board waives requirements for stormwater discharges associated with small construction activity in accordance with the definition in 4VAC50-60-10, the permittee is not required to develop, implement, and/or enforce a program to reduce pollutant discharges from such sites.
  - b. The program procedures must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:
  - (1) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Law and attendant regulations, to the extent allowable under state, tribal, or local law. Such ordinances and other mechanisms shall be updated as necessary;

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(2) Requirements for construction site [owners and] operators to implement 1247 1248 [ appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices as part of ] 1249 an erosion and sediment control [plant plan] that is consistent with the Erosion and 1250 Sediment Control Law and attendant regulations and other applicable requirements 1251 of state, tribal, or local law [. Where determined appropriate by the operator, the 1252 operator shall encourage the use of structural and non-structural design techniques 1253 to create a design that has the goal of maintaining or replicating predevelopment 1254 runoff characteristics and site hydrology ]; 1255 (3) Requirements for construction site [ owners and ] operators to control waste such 1256 as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and 1257 sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water 1258 quality; or procedures to ensure that construction site operators have secured or will 1259 secure authorization to discharge stormwater from construction activities under a 1260 VSMP construction permit for construction activities that result in a land disturbance 1261 of greater than or equal to one acre or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in 1262 all areas of the jurisdictions designated as subject to the Chesapeake Bay 1263 Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations adopted pursuant to 1264 the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. Additionally, [reduction\_of\_] stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must [ be included 1265 1266 in the procedures secure authorization to discharge under a VSMP permit ] if that 1267 construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that 1268 would disturb one acre or more;

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(4) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water 1270 quality and quantity impacts and ensures compliance with the Chesapeake Bay 1271 Preservation Act as implemented in Tidewater Virginia localities; 1272 (5) (4) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the 1273 public,; and 1274 (6) (5) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures. 1275 b. The operator shall ensure that plan reviewers, inspectors, program administrators 1276 and construction site [ owners and ] operators obtain the appropriate certifications as 1277 required under the Erosion and Sediment Control Law; 1278 c. Track The operator shall track regulated land-disturbing activities and submit the 1279 following information for the reporting period with the annual report required in 1280 accordance with Section II E [ 23 ]: 1281 (1) Total number of regulated land-disturbing activities; and 1282 (2) Total disturbed acreage. 1283 5. Post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment. 1284 a. Develop The operator shall develop, implement, and enforce a program 1285 procedures to address stormwater runoff to the regulated small MS4 from new 1286 development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one 1287 acre or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in all areas of the jurisdictions 1288 designated as subject to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and 1289 Management Regulations adopted pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation

Act, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of

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development or sale, that discharge into the regulated small MS4. The program

1292 procedures must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize 1293 water quality and quantity impacts in accordance with this section. 1294 b. The operator shall: 1295 (1) Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural 1296 and/or nonstructural best management practices (BMPs) appropriate for your the 1297 [local operator's] community. [The operator shall encourage the use of low-impact development where determined appropriate by the operator Where determined 1298 1299 appropriate by the operator, the operator shall encourage the use of structural and 1300 non-structural design techniques to create a design that has the goal of maintaining 1301 or replicating predevelopment runoff characteristics and site hydrology ]; 1302 (2) Use an ordinance [, regulation,] or other regulatory mechanism to address post-1303 construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to ensure 1304 compliance with the Virginia Stormwater Management Act (§10.1-603.1 et seg. of the 1305 Code of Virginia) and attendant regulations, and to the extent allowable under state. 1306 tribal or local law. Such ordinances and other mechanisms shall be updated as 1307 necessary; and 1308 (3) Require construction site [owners and] operators to secure authorization to 1309 discharge stormwater from construction activities under a VSMP permit for new 1310 development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in all areas of 1311 1312 the jurisdictions designated as subject to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations adopted pursuant to the Chesapeake 1313

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1314	Bay Preservation Act. Additionally, [reduction of ] stormwater discharges from
1315	construction activity disturbing less than one acre must [ be included in the
1316	procedures secure authorization to discharge under a VSMP permit ] if that
1317	construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that
1318	would disturb one acre or more;
1319	(3) (4) [ Ensure Require ] adequate long-term operation and maintenance by the
1320	owner of BMPs structural stormwater management facilities through requiring the
1321	owner to develop a recorded inspection schedule and maintenance agreement or
1322	some other mechanism that achieves an equivalent objective [to the extent
1323	allowable under state, tribal or local law or other legal mechanism ] . The operator
1324	shall additionally develop, through the maintenance agreement or other method, a
1325	mechanism for enforcement of maintenance responsibilities by the operator if they
1326	are neglected by the owner;
1327	(5) Conduct site inspection and enforcement measures consistent with the Virginia
1328	Stormwater Management Act and attendant regulations; [ and ]
1329	[(6) Track number of acres per HUC developed utilizing low-impact development
1330	principles; and
1331	(4) [ (7)(6) ] If the MS4 discharges to the Chesapeake Bay watershed, track Track all
1332	known permanent BMP's installed in the MS4 (structural and nonstructural),
1333	stormwater management facilities that discharge to the regulated small MS4 and
1334	submit the following information with the annual report required in accordance with
1335	Section II E [ 23 ]:

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1336 (a) Type of BMP structural stormwater management facility installed as defined in the 1337 Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook; 1338 (b) Geographic location (Hydrologic Unit Code) (HUC); 1339 (c) Waterbody Where applicable, the impaired surface water that the BMP 1340 stormwater management facility is discharging into; and 1341 (d) Number of acres treated to the nearest one-tenth acre; 1342 (e) Whether the BMP is inspected or maintained; and 1343 (f) How often the BMP is maintained (quarterly, annually, etc.). 1344 6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations. Develop and 1345 implement an operation and maintenance program [consistent with the MS4 Program 1346 Plan I that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or 1347 reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Using training materials that are 1348 including those available from EPA, state, tribe, or other organizations, the program 1349 must shall include employee training to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from 1350 activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, 1351 new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system MS4 maintenance. The 1352 operator is encouraged to review the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 1353 National Menu of Stormwater Best Management Practices for ideas and strategies to 1354 incorporate into its program. The menu can be accessed 1355 http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm. a. The operator shall identify, implement, evaluate and modify, as necessary, BMPs 1356 1357 to meet the following pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal 1358 operations measurable goals:

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(1) Operation and maintenance programs including activities, schedules, and inspection procedures shall include provisions and controls to reduce pollutant 1360 1361 discharges into the regulated small MS4 [ and receiving surface waters ]; 1362 (2) Illicit discharges shall be eliminated from storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops, outdoor storage areas, rest areas, waste transfer stations, and other 1363 1364 municipal facilities; 1365 (3) Waste materials shall be disposed of properly; 1366 (4) Materials that are soluble or erodible shall be protected from exposure to 1367 precipitation; 1368 (5) Materials, including but not limited to fertilizers and pesticides, that have the potential to pollute receiving surface waters shall be applied according to 1369 1370 manufacturer's recommendations; and 1371 (6) For state agencies with lands where nutrients are applied, nutrient management 1372 plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of 1373 §10.1-104.4 of the Code of Virginia. 1374 C. Qualifying state, tribal or local program. If an existing qualifying local program requires 1375 the implementation of one or more of the minimum control measures of Section II B, the 1376 permittee operator, with the approval of the board, may follow that qualifying program's 1377 requirements rather than the requirements of Section II B. A qualifying local program is that may 1378 be considered includes, but is not limited to, a local, state or tribal municipal stormwater 1379 management program that imposes, at a minimum, the relevant requirements of Section II B.

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The permittee's stormwater management program must operator's MS4 Program Plan shall identify and fully describe any qualifying local program that will be used to satisfy one or more of the minimum control measures of Section II B.

If the qualifying local program the permittee operator is using requires the approval of a third party, the program must be fully approved by the third party, or the permittee operator must be working towards getting full approval. Documentation of the qualifying local program's approval status, or the progress towards achieving full approval, must be included in the annual report required by Section II E [ 23 ].

D. Sharing responsibility. The permittee operator may rely on another entity to satisfy the VSMP permit obligations to implement a minimum control measure if: (i) the other entity, in fact, implements the control measure; (ii) the particular control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the corresponding VSMP permit requirement; and (iii) the other entity agrees to implement the control measure on behalf of the permittee operator. The agreement between the parties must be documented in writing and retained by the permittee operator with the Stormwater Management-MS4 Program Plan for the duration of this permit.

In the annual reports that must be submitted under Section II E [ 23], the permittee operator must specify that another entity is being relied on to satisfy some of the permit obligations.

If the permittee operator is relying on another governmental entity regulated under 4VAC50-60-380 to satisfy all of the permit obligations, including the obligation to file periodic reports required by Section II E [23], the permittee operator must note that fact in the registration statement, but is not required to file the periodic reports.

The permittee operator remains responsible for compliance with the permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure (or component thereof).

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1403	E. Evaluation and assessment.
1404	1. Evaluation.
1405	a. The permittee operator must annually evaluate:
1406	<del>program</del> (1) Program compliance,
1407	the (2) The appropriateness of the identified best management practices BMPs [ (as
1408	part of this evaluation, the operator shall evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs in
1409	addressing discharges into waters that are identified as impaired in the 2006
1410	305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report) ], and
1411	progress (3) Progress towards achieving the identified measurable goals.
1412	b. The operator must evaluate its MS4 Program once during the permit cycle using
1413	the "Municipal Stormwater Program Evaluation Guidance," Environmental Protection
1414	Agency EPA-833-R-07-003. Such information shall be utilized when reapplying for
1415	permit coverage. Results of this evaluation shall be kept on file and made available
1416	during audits and inspections.
1417	2. Recordkeeping. The operator must keep records required by the NPDES permit for
1418	at least 3 years. These records must be submitted to the NPDES permitting authority
1419	only upon specific request. The operator must make the records, including a description
1420	of the stormwater management program, available to the public at reasonable times
1421	during regular business hours.]
1422	[ 2. 3. ] Annual reports. The permittee operator must submit an annual report for the
1423	reporting period of July 1 through June 30 to the [director department] by the annual

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1424	anniversaries of the date of coverage under this permit the following October 1. The
1425	reports must shall include:
1426	a. Background Information
1427	(1) The name and permit number of the program submitting the annual report;
1428	(2) The annual report permit year;
1429	(3) Modifications to any operator's department's roles and responsibilities;
1430	(4) Number of new MS4 outfalls and associated acreage by HUC added during the
1431	permit year; and
1432	(5) Signed certification.
1433	[a.b.] The status of compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the
1434	appropriateness of the identified best management practices and progress towards
1435	achieving the identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures;
1436	[ b. c. ] Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if
1437	any, during the reporting period;
1438	[ c. d. ] A summary of the stormwater activities the permittee operator plans to
1439	undertake during the next reporting cycle;
1440	[ d. e. ] A change in any identified best management practices or measurable goals
1441	for any of the minimum control measures [ including steps to be taken to address any
1442	deficiencies ];
1443	[ e. f. ] Notice that the permittee operator is relying on another government entity to
1444	satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable) [ - ] and

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1445	[ F. g. ] The approval status of any <del>qualifying local</del> programs <u>pursuant to Section II C</u>
1446	(if appropriate), or the progress towards achieving full approval of these programs-;
1447	[ g. h. ] Information required pursuant to Section I B [ 10. 9:
1448	[ h. i. ] The number of illicit discharges identified and the narrative on how they were
1449	[ controlled or ] eliminated pursuant to Section II B 3 f;
1450	[ i. j. ] Regulated land-disturbing activities data tracked under Section II 4 c:
1451	[ <u>k.</u> ] All known permanent stormwater management facility data tracked under
1452	Section II B 5 b (6) [ and (7) ] submitted in a database format to be prescribed by the
1453	department. Upon filing of this list, subsequent reports shall only include those new
1454	stormwater management facilities that have been brought online; [ and ]
1455	[ k. l. ] A list of any new or terminated signed agreements between the operator and
1456	any applicable third parties where the operator has entered into an agreement in
1457	order to implement minimum control measures or portions of minimum control
1458	measures [ ; and ]
1459	[ m. Copies of any written comments received during a public comment period
1460	regarding the MS4 Program Plan or any modifications ].
1461	F. Program Plan modifications. The department board may require modifications to the
1462	Stormwater Management MS4 Program Plan as needed to address adverse impacts on
1463	receiving surface water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the regulated small
1464	MS4. Modifications requested required by the department board shall be made in writing and
1465	set forth the time schedule to develop and implement the modification. The permittee operator
1466	may propose alternative program modifications and time schedules to meet the objective of the

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d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

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- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

- 2. The permittee operator shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the registration statement for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or request for coverage. This period of retention shall be extended automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity or regarding control standards applicable to the permittee operator, or as requested by the board.
- C. Reporting monitoring results.
  - 1. The permittee operator shall submit the results of the monitoring required by this permit not later than the 10th day of the month after monitoring takes place, with the annual report unless another reporting schedule is specified elsewhere in this permit.

    Monitoring results shall be submitted to the department's Urban Program's Section of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation.
  - 2. Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) [er] on forms provided, approved or specified by the department [-, or in any format provided the date, location, parameter, method, and result of the monitoring activity are included.]

    3. If the permittee operator monitors any pollutant specifically addressed by this permit more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures approved under 40

CFR Part 136 (2001) or using other test procedures approved by the U.S. Environmental

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monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the 1513 DMR or reporting form specified by the department. 1514 4. Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an 1515 arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this permit. 1516 D. Duty to provide information. The permittee operator shall furnish to the department, within 1517 a reasonable time, any information that the board may request to determine whether cause 1518 exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The board may require the permittee operator to furnish, upon 1519 1520 request, such plans, specifications, and other pertinent information as may be necessary to 1521 determine the effect of the wastes from his discharge on the quality of state surface waters, or 1522 such other information as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the CWA and 1523 Virginia Stormwater Management Act. The permittee operator shall also furnish to the 1524 department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. 1525 E. Compliance schedule reports. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any 1526 progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this 1527 permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. 1528 F. Unauthorized [stormwater] discharges. [Except in compliance with this permit, or another permit issued by the board or State Water Control Board, it shall be unlawful for any 1529 1530 person to: 1531 1. Discharge into 1 state I surface waters sewage, industrial wastes, other wastes, or any 1532 noxious or deleterious substances; or 1533 2. Otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of such | state | surface waters and make them detrimental to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to 1534

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the use of such waters for domestic or industrial consumption, or for recreation, or for

1536	other uses.
1537	Pursuant to § 10.1-603.2:2 (A), except in compliance with a permit issued by the board, it shall
1538	be unlawful to cause a stormwater discharge from a MS4.
1539	G. Reports of unauthorized discharges. Any permittee operator of a regulated small MS4
1540	who discharges or causes or allows a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes or
1541	any noxious or deleterious substance or a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or
1542	in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110 (2002), 40 CFR
1543	Part 117 (2002) or 40 CFR Part 302 (2002) that occurs during a 24-hour period into or upon
1544	state surface waters [in violation of Section III F]; or who discharges or causes or allows a
1545	discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter state surface waters [in violation of Section
1546	III F ] , shall notify the Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of
1547	Conservation and Recreation of the discharge immediately upon discovery of the discharge, but
1548	in no case later than within 24 hours after said discovery. A written report of the unauthorized
1549	discharge shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of
1550	Conservation and Recreation, within five days of discovery of the discharge. The written report
1551	shall contain:
1552	1. A description of the nature and location of the discharge;
1553	2. The cause of the discharge;
1554	3. The date on which the discharge occurred;
1555	4. The length of time that the discharge continued;
1556	5. The volume of the discharge;

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1557	6. If the discharge is continuing, how long it is expected to continue;
1558	7. If the discharge is continuing, what the expected total volume of the discharge will be;
1559	and
1560	8. Any steps planned or taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent a recurrence of the
1561	present discharge or any future discharges not authorized by this permit.
1562	Discharges reportable to the Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of
1563	Conservation and Recreation under the immediate reporting requirements of other regulations
1564	are exempted from this requirement.
1565	H. Reports of unusual or extraordinary discharges. If any unusual or extraordinary discharge
1566	including a [ ] bypass [ ] or [ ] upset [ _ as defined herein, ] should occur from a facility and
1567	the discharge enters or could be expected to enter state surface waters, the permittee operator
1568	shall promptly notify, in no case later than within 24 hours, the Department of Environmental
1569	Quality and the Department of Conservation and Recreation by telephone after the discovery of
1570	the discharge. This notification shall provide all available details of the incident, including any
1571	adverse affects on aquatic life and the known number of fish killed. The permittee operator shall
1572	reduce the report to writing and shall submit it to the Department of Environmental Quality and
1573	the Department of Conservation and Recreation within five days of discovery of the discharge in
1574	accordance with Section III I 2. Unusual and extraordinary discharges include but are not limited
1575	to any discharge resulting from:
1576	1. Unusual spillage of materials resulting directly or indirectly from processing
1577	operations;
1578	2. Breakdown of processing or accessory equipment;

3. Failure or taking out of service some or all of the facilities; and

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# VIRGINIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD (Project 699)

4. Flooding or other acts of nature.

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1581	I. Reports of noncompliance. The permittee operator shall report any noncompliance which
1582	may adversely affect state surface waters or may endanger public health.
1583	1. An oral report shall be provided within 24 hours to the Department of Environmenta
1584	Quality and the Department of Conservation and Recreation from the time the permittee
1585	operator becomes aware of the circumstances. The following shall be included as
1586	information that which shall be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:
1587	a. Any unanticipated bypass; and
1588	b. Any upset which causes a discharge to surface waters.
1589	2. A written report shall be submitted within five days and shall contain:
1590	a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
1591	b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the
1592	noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to
1593	continue; and
1594	c. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the
1595	noncompliance.
1596	The board or its designee may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for
1597	reports of noncompliance under Section III I if the oral report has been received
1598	within 24 hours and no adverse impact on state surface waters has been reported.
1599	3. The permittee operator shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under
1600	Sections III I 1 or 2, in writing, at the time the next monitoring reports are submitted. The
1601	reports shall contain the information listed in Section III L2

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NOTE: The immediate (within 24 hours) reports required to be provided to the Department of Environmental Quality in Sections III G, H and I may be made to the department's Urban Program's Section of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation appropriate Department of Environmental Quality's Regional Office Pollution Response Program as found at http://www.deq.virginia.gov/prep/homepage.html#. Reports may be made by telephone or by fax. For reports outside normal working hours, leave a message and this shall fulfill the immediate reporting requirement. For emergencies, the Virginia Department of Emergency Services maintains a 24-hour telephone service at 1-800-468-8892.

- 4. Where the <u>permittee operator</u> becomes aware that it failed of a failure to submit any relevant facts [in a permit application], or <u>submitted submittal of incorrect information</u> [in a permit application or ] in any report to the department or the <u>Department of Environmental Quality</u>, it shall promptly submit such facts or <u>correct information</u>.
- J. Notice of planned changes.

- 1. The permittee operator shall give notice to the department as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
  - a. The permittee operator plans an alteration or addition to any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:
  - (1) After promulgation of standards of performance under §306 of [ the ] Clean Water Act that are applicable to such source; or

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- (2) After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with §306 of [ the ] Clean Water Act that are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with §306 within 120 days of their proposal;
- b. The <u>operator plans</u> alteration or addition <del>could</del> <u>that would</u> significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit; or
- 2. The permittee operator shall give advance notice to the department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity; that which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- K. Signatory requirements.

- 1. Registration statement. All registration statements shall be signed as follows:
  - a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

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1647	where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager
1648	in accordance with corporate procedures;
1649	b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor,
1650	respectively; or
1651	c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal
1652	executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a
1653	principal executive officer of a public agency includes:
1654	(1) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
1655	(2) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a
1656	principal geographic unit of the agency.
1657	2. Reports, etc. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the
1658	board shall be signed by a person described in Section III K 1, or by a duly authorized
1659	representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1660	a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section III K 1;
1661	b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility
1662	for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of
1663	plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of
1664	equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for
1665	environmental matters for the company operator. (A duly authorized representative
1666	may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named
1667	position.); and
1668	c. The written authorization is submitted to the department.

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- 3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section III K 2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section III K 2 shall be submitted to the department prior to or together with any reports, or information to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 4. Certification. Any person signing a document under Sections III K 1 or 2 shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

L. Duty to comply. The permittee operator shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and the Clean Water Act, except that noncompliance with certain provisions of this permit may constitute a violation of the Virginia Stormwater Management Act but not the Clean Water Act. Permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee operator shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under §307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the

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regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

- M. Duty to reapply. If the permittee operator wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee operator shall submit a new registration statement at least 90 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the board. The board shall not grant permission for registration statements to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.
- N. Effect of a permit. This permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local law or regulations.
- O. State law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action under, or relieve the <u>permittee operator</u> from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any other state law or regulation or under authority preserved by §510 of the Clean Water Act. Except as provided in permit conditions on "bypassing" (Section III U), and "upset" (Section III V) nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the <del>permittee</del> operator from civil and criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- P. Oil and hazardous substance liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the <u>permittee operator</u> from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the <u>permittee operator</u> is or may be subject under §§62.1-44.34:14 through 62.1-44.34:23 of the State Water Control Law [ or Section 311 of the Clean Water Act ].
- Q. Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee operator shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related

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appurtenances) that , which are installed or used by the permittee operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes effective plant performance, adequate funding, adequate staffing, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that , which are installed by the permittee operator only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

- R. Disposal of solids or sludges. Solids, sludges or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or management of pollutants shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering [ state surface ] waters.
- S. Duty to mitigate. The <u>permittee operator</u> shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- T. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee an operator in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- U. Bypass.
  - 1. "Bypass" [ , as defined in 4VAC50-60-10, ] means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. The permittee operator may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Sections III U 2 and U 3.
- 2. Notice.

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a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee operator knows in advance of the need for a

1739	bypass, prior notice shall be submitted, if possible at least 10 days before the date of						
1740	the bypass.						
1741	b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee operator shall submit notice of an						
1742	unanticipated bypass as required in Section III I.						
1743	3. Prohibition of bypass.						
1744	a. Bypass is prohibited, and the board or its designee may take enforcement action						
1745	against a permittee an operator for bypass, unless:						
1746	(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe						
1747	property damage;						
1748	(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary						
1749	treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal						
1750	periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up						
1751	equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering						
1752	judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment						
1753	downtime or preventive maintenance; and						
1754	(3) The permittee operator submitted notices as required under Section III U 2.						
1755	b. The board or its designee may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering						
1756	its adverse effects, if the board [or its designee] determines that it will meet the						
1757	three conditions listed above in Section III U 3 a.						
1758	V. Upset.						

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1759	1. An upset [ , as defined in 4VAC50-60-10, ] constitutes an affirmative defense to an						
1760	action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the						
1761	requirements of Section III V 2 are met. A determination made during administrative						
1762	review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for						
1763	noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.						
1764	2. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error,						
1765	improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of						
1766	preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.						
1767	[ 2. 3. ] A permittee An operator who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset						
1768	shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other						
1769	relevant evidence that:						
1770	a. An upset occurred and that the permittee operator can identify the cause(s) of the						
1771	upset;						
1772	b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;						
1773	c. The permittee operator submitted notice of the upset as required in Section III I;						
1774	and						
1775	d. The permittee operator complied with any remedial measures required under						
1776	Section III S.						
1777	[ 3. 4.] In any enforcement proceeding the permittee operator seeking to establish the						
1778	occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.						
1779	W. Inspection and entry. The permittee operator shall allow the [director department] as the						
1780	board's designee, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as						

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1781	a representative of the administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as
1782	may be required by law, to:
1783	1. Enter upon the permittee's operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is
1784	located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
1785	2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept unde
1786	the conditions of this permit;
1787	3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and contro
1788	equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
1789	4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permi
1790	compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the Virginia
1791	Stormwater Management Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
1792	For purposes of this subsection, the time for inspection shall be deemed reasonable
1793	during regular business hours, and whenever the facility is discharging. Nothing
1794	contained herein shall make an inspection unreasonable during an emergency.
1795	X. Permit actions. Permits may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause
1796	The filing of a request by the permittee operator for a permit modification, revocation and
1797	reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance
1798	does not stay any permit condition.
1799	Y. Transfer of permits.
1800	1. Permits are not transferable to any person except after notice to the department
1801	Except as provided in Section III V 2, a permit may be transferred by the permittee

operator to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and

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reissued, or a minor modification made, to identify the new permittee operator and

1804	incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Virginia
1805	Stormwater Management Act and the Clean Water Act.
1806	2. As an alternative to transfers under Section III Y 1, this permit may be automatically
1807	transferred to a new permittee operator if:
1808	a. The current permittee operator notifies the department at least two days in
1809	advance of the proposed transfer of the title to the facility or property;
1810	b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees
1811	operators containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage,
1812	and liability between them; and
1813	c. The board does not notify the existing permittee operator and the proposed new
1814	permittee operator of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this
1815	notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement
1816	mentioned in Section III Y 2 b.
1817	Z. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit
1818	or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the
1819	application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not
1820	be affected thereby.
1821	FORMS
1822	Application Form 1-General Information, Consolidated Permits Program, EPA Form 3510-1
1823	(June 1980) (August 1990) (DCR 199-149).

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	4 VAC 50-60, General Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Final) [May 6, 2008 version]						
1824	Department of Conservation and Recreation Permit Application Fee Form, (DCR 199-145)						
1825	(09/04).						
1826	VSMP General Permit Registration Statement for Construction Activity Stormwater						
1827	Discharges, (DCR01), (DCR 199-146) (09/04).						
1828	VSMP General Permit Notice of Termination for Construction Activity Stormwater						
1829	Discharges, (DCR01), (DCR 199-147) (09/04).						
1830	VSMP General Permit Registration Statement for Stormwater Discharges From Small						
1831	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (DCR02) (VAR04), (DCR 199-148) (09/04) [ (09/07)						
1832	<u>(07/08)</u> ].						
1833							
1834	DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE						
1835	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination – A Guidance Manual for Program Development						
1836	and Technical Assessments, EPA Cooperative Agreement X-82907801-0, October 2004, by						
1837	Center for Watershed Protection and Robert Pitt, University of Alabama, available on the						
1838	Internet at http://www.cwp.org/idde_verify.htm.						
1839	Getting in Step - A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns, EPA-841-B-03-						
1840	002, December 2003, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and						
1841	Watersheds, available on the Internet at						
1842	http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/outreach/documents/getnstep.pdf, or may be ordered from						
1843	National Service Center for Environmental Publications, telephone 1-800-490-9198.						
1844	Municipal Stormwater Program Evaluation Guidance, EPA-833-R-07-003, January 2007						
1845	(field test version), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wastewater Management,						

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1846	<u>available</u>	on	the	Internet	<u>at</u>
1847	http://cfpub.epa.g	ov/npdes/docs.cfm?	?program_id=6&view	r=allprog&sort=nam	e#ms4_guidance,
1848	or may be orde	red from National	Technical Informati	on Service, 5285	Port Royal Road,
1849	Springfield, VA 22	2161, telephone 1-8	00-553-6847 or (703	<u>) 605-6000.</u>	